

THE 100+ SERIES™

Grades

7-8

GRAMMAR

Essential Practice for Key Grammar Topics



- Teaches core grammar concepts
- Presents skill practice in context
- Aligned to Common Core State Standards
- Includes 100+ grammar activities

Name_____

Capitalization

The words *north*, *south*, *east*, and *west* are not capitalized when they refer to directions. They are capitalized when they refer to specific areas of the country.

Henry traveled east to see his sister.

Henry traveled to the East Coast to see his mother.

The names given to planets and stars are capitalized, but words like *planet*, *sun*, *moon*, and *star* are not capitalized.

The pieces of the comet bombarded Jupiter.

The moon rose in the night sky.

The words derived from proper nouns are usually capitalized.

The Egyptian tourists started snapping pictures.

Names of deities and sacred books are capitalized.

Jehova, the Koran

Circle the words that should be capitalized.

1. we live east of the river.
2. living in the midwest gives one a different view of the world.
3. the two scientists disagreed about the impact of the comet.
4. if you drive far enough north, you will avoid the traffic jams.
5. yolanda likes to watch the latin american dances.
6. some people had a hard time realizing that the south had lost the war.
7. there is a passage in the bible which talks about forgiveness.
8. the boy studied the talmud.

Use the words to write sentences that are correctly punctuated and capitalized.

9. german _____
10. elizabethan theater _____
11. venus _____
12. the mideast _____
13. the south _____

More Capitalization

Capitalize special titles when they precede a person's name.

You would never guess that Doctor Gregory is a brain surgeon.

Capitalize geographic names.

Our family made the drive up Pikes Peak.

Capitalize the names of streets, bridges, dams, hotels, monuments, parks, etc.

My brother was in a demonstration in Grant Park.

Capitalize the names of historical periods, historical events, and historical documents.

We just finished studying the French Revolution.

Capitalize the names of government bodies and departments.

The United Nations approved the policy unanimously.

Circle the words that should be capitalized.

1. Have you ever sailed on the red sea?
2. The battle of midway was a turning point in world war II.
3. The bill sponsored by senator javits was defeated.
4. big ben, a clock tower in london, is one of the most well-known landmarks in the world.
5. He was elected to parliament.
6. The senators walked toward the white house.
7. Maybe we could get that information from the associated press.

Use the words to write sentences that are correctly punctuated and capitalized.

8. the taj mahal _____
9. the bering strait _____
10. mount everest _____
11. the battle of waterloo _____

Name_____

More Capitalization

Capitalize the main words in titles of books, movies, magazines, songs, etc. Don't capitalize prepositions, coordinating conjunctions, or articles unless they are the first or last words of the title.

Pride and Prejudice is my favorite book.

Do not capitalize the names of school subjects unless they are languages or unless they are followed by a number indicating a specific course.

Wally is taking English and biology this term.

All freshmen must take Algebra 101.

Capitalize words that show family relationship when they are used as a name or part of a name.

My Uncle Don has the greatest sense of humor.

Does your uncle have a sense of humor?

I. Circle the words that should be capitalized.

my mom

aunt sarah

good housekeeping

grandmothers

grandma

"the drummer boy of shiloh"

english

history

the oxford english dictionary

chemistry 101

your cousin

"stopping by woods on a
snowy evening"

dad

uncle umberto

much ado about nothing

Use the words to write sentences that are correctly punctuated and capitalized.

2. aunt gertrude _____

3. cousin _____

4. french _____

5. "hey jude" _____

6. *vogue* magazine _____

7. biology 344 _____

8. *the great gatsby* _____

Name _____

Recognizing Nouns

Nouns are words that name persons, places, things, or ideas. Nouns identify (That person is John. That place is home. That thing is a ball. That idea is responsibility).

kite, president, bell, book, candle, freedom, ships, shoes, democracy,
Mongolia, doctor, house, park

Write whether each noun describes a **person**, **place**, **thing**, or **idea**.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| 1. rock
_____ | 5. Leo Valdez
_____ | 9. tree
_____ | 13. happiness
_____ |
| 2. firefighter
_____ | 6. jet
_____ | 10. rage
_____ | 14. Uruguay
_____ |
| 3. China
_____ | 7. Michigan
_____ | 11. Rachel
_____ | 15. joy
_____ |
| 4. book
_____ | 8. pen
_____ | 12. boat
_____ | 16. emotion
_____ |

The words *a*, *an*, and *the* are often used before nouns. These words are known as **articles**. If a noun begins with a consonant sound, use the article *a*. If a noun begins with a vowel sound, use the article *an*.

Write the correct article (**a** or **an**) to go with each nouns. Remember: it is the sound, not the spelling, which helps you make this determination.

- | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| 17. ____ book | 21. ____ tiger | 25. ____ exclamation |
| 18. ____ hour | 22. ____ penguin | 26. ____ president |
| 19. ____ classroom | 23. ____ sea | 27. ____ idea |
| 20. ____ eagle | 24. ____ keyboard | 28. ____ opera |
29. On another sheet of paper, write a short paragraph about an issue that is in the news. Underline each noun that you use.

Common and Proper Nouns

Proper nouns are the names of specific persons, places, or things. They are spelled with capital letters. Your name is a proper noun.

London, Usain Bolt, Florence Nightingale, Taj Mahal

All other nouns are called **common nouns**. Common nouns do not name specific persons, places, or things.

city, athlete, nurse, building

If the word listed below is a proper noun, write the common noun that describes it. If it is a common noun, give an example of a proper noun that matches the word. Circle the proper noun in each pair of words.

1. car _____

2. teacher _____

3. Sherlock Holmes _____

4. *Sputnik* _____

5. country _____

6. Michael _____

7. girl _____

8. Pacific Ocean _____

9. Cleopatra _____

10. actress _____

11. Mark Twain _____

12. constellation _____

13. Buddhism _____

14. Mount Everest _____

15. Sydney _____

16. *Things Fall Apart* _____

17. Choose five sets of nouns above. For each pair of words, write one sentence that uses both the proper and common noun correctly.

Concrete and Abstract Nouns

A **concrete noun** names something that can be seen or touched.

bridge, shell, car

An **abstract noun** names an idea, quality, or state of mind.

liberty, intelligence, happiness

Label each noun as concrete (C) or abstract (A).

- | | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| _____ 1. fence | _____ 5. research | _____ 9. walnuts |
| _____ 2. success | _____ 6. desk | _____ 10. imagination |
| _____ 3. Dr. Xiang | _____ 7. Pecos River | _____ 11. forgetfulness |
| _____ 4. sadness | _____ 8. hat | _____ 12. telephone |

Circle each concrete noun and underline each abstract noun.

- 13. Mount Everest, located in Tibet, is the highest mountain on Earth.
- 14. Tibetan nomads must exert a lot of energy in their daily struggle to live.
- 15. One skill they possess is horsemanship.
- 16. Becoming a Buddhist monk is considered a high honor among the Tibetan people.
- 17. The Dalai Lama, Tibet's leader, is considered an inspiration to his people.
- 18. Tibet has far fewer monasteries today than it did in the past.
- 19. The monks in the monasteries encourage art, education, and worship.

List three abstract nouns and three concrete nouns.

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------|
| 20. (abstract) _____ | (concrete) _____ |
| (abstract) _____ | (concrete) _____ |
| (abstract) _____ | (concrete) _____ |

Name_____

Plural Nouns

Plural means more than one. The plural of most nouns is formed by adding *-s*.

book, books; time, times; house, houses; lesson, lessons

If a noun ends in *s*, *x*, *ch*, *z*, *sh*, or *ss*, add *-es*.

bus, buses; fox, foxes; lunch, lunches; waltz, waltzes; dish, dishes; boss, bosses

Write sentences using the plural forms of the nouns listed.

1. pilot, airplane

2. box, square

3. team, bus

4. boss, job

5. window, tree

6. book, class

7. batter, hit

8. cloud, wish

9. lesson, suffix

10. branch, root

Write two sentences that include at least one singular noun and one plural noun.
Underline the singular nouns and circle the plural nouns.

11. _____

12. _____

Name _____

More Plural Nouns

To form the plural of nouns that end with *y* preceded by a consonant, change the *y* to an *i* and add *-es*.

baby, babies

For nouns that end with *y* preceded by a vowel, just add *-s*.

key, keys

To form the plural of a word that ends in an *o* preceded by a vowel, add *-s*. For words that end in an *o* preceded by a consonant, you usually add *-es*. (Check a dictionary if you're unsure.)

folio, folios; tomato, tomatoes

For words that end in *f* or *fe*, sometimes change the *f* to *v* and add *-es*; other times, just add *-s*. (Check a dictionary if you're unsure.)

knife, knives; safe, safes; chief, chiefs

Write the plural form next to each singular noun.

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. monkey _____ | 11. horse _____ |
| 2. class _____ | 12. roof _____ |
| 3. tax _____ | 13. puff _____ |
| 4. berry _____ | 14. honey _____ |
| 5. loaf _____ | 15. color _____ |
| 6. latch _____ | 16. waltz _____ |
| 7. fez _____ | 17. wife _____ |
| 8. wish _____ | 18. victory _____ |
| 9. hoof _____ | 19. potato _____ |
| 10. galley _____ | 20. tress _____ |

Some words don't follow any rules—their plurals have to be learned. Check a dictionary and write the plural form for each noun.

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| 21. crisis _____ | 24. ox _____ |
| 22. brother-in-law _____ | 25. spoonful _____ |
| 23. man _____ | 26. datum _____ |

Name _____

Possessive Nouns

Nouns that show ownership are called **possessive nouns**.

To form the possessive of a singular noun, add an apostrophe and an *s* (–'s).

Tom's bell, the author's book, society's values

To form the possessive of a plural noun, only add an apostrophe if the word ends in *s*.

the authors' books, the Nortons' home

If the plural of the noun does not end in *s*, add an apostrophe and an *s* (–'s).

men's race, children's hour

Write the possessive form of each noun.

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1. woman _____ | 12. presidents _____ |
| 2. mice _____ | 13. scissors _____ |
| 3. horses _____ | 14. Schindler _____ |
| 4. girls _____ | 15. leaves _____ |
| 5. teacher _____ | 16. witnesses _____ |
| 6. umbrella _____ | 17. actress _____ |
| 7. princess _____ | 18. statue _____ |
| 8. home _____ | 19. pants _____ |
| 9. players _____ | 20. river _____ |
| 10. students _____ | 21. company _____ |
| 11. host _____ | 22. nurse _____ |

Write a short paragraph describing some of your and your family's favorite possessions. Underline the possessive nouns.

Collective Nouns

A **collective noun** names a group of persons, places, or things.

band, team, audience, New Zealand

When a collective noun refers to the group as a unit, the noun is considered singular.

The family went on vacation.

The flock headed on its northern course.

When a collective noun refers to the individual members of the group who are acting separately, the noun is considered plural.

The class brought their pets to show and tell.

The family are all going their separate ways.

Indicate whether the collective nouns in the following sentences are singular (**S**) or plural (**P**). Circle the correct word if there is a choice to be made.

- _____ 1. The jury filed out of the courtroom.
- _____ 2. The family (is, are) going on vacation to Georgia.
- _____ 3. During the game, the crowd (was, were) very enthusiastic.
- _____ 4. The team (is, are) getting on the bus after (its, their) heartbreaking loss.
- _____ 5. The school staff worked throughout the summer on (its, their) lesson plans.
- _____ 6. That group of spectators (is, are) getting awfully rowdy.
- _____ 7. The symphony (is, are) playing some of the old favorites.
- _____ 8. The set of books fell from the shelf.
- _____ 9. The audience (is, are) returning to (its, their) cars.
- _____ 10. The staff (was, were) very happy about (its, their) bonuses.

Write a short paragraph using at least three collective nouns. Write **S** or **P** above each collective noun to show if it is singular or plural.
